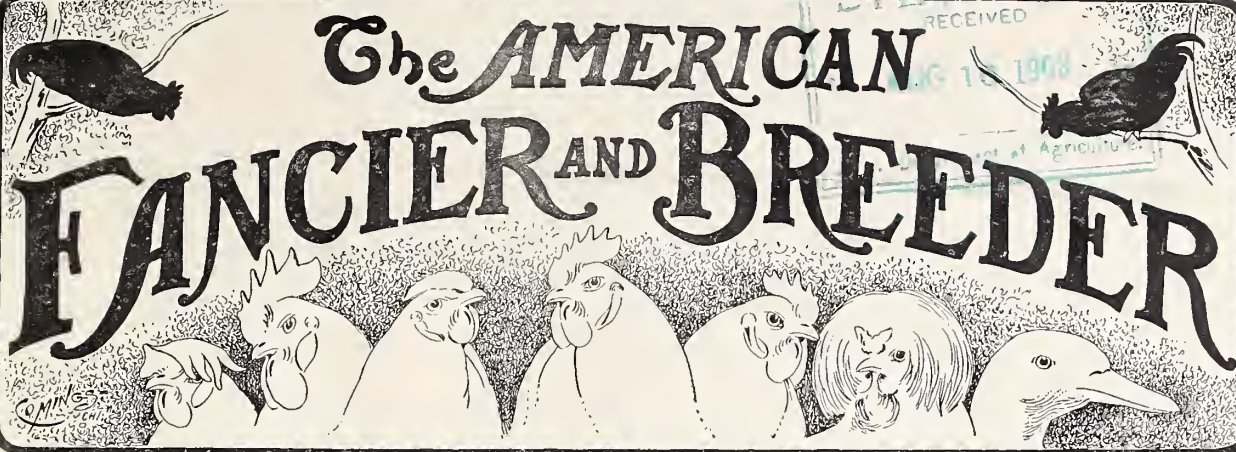


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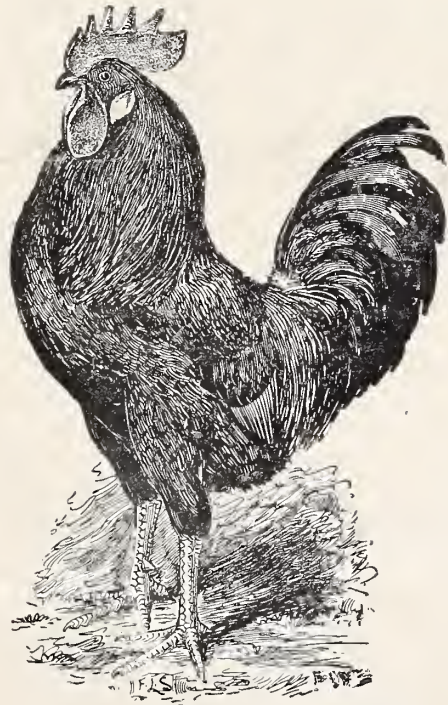
The AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER



Vol. 20.

De Kalb, Illinois, June, 1903.

No. 6.



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The American FANCIER and BREEDER.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 20.

DE KALB, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1903.

No. 6.

Scientific Feeding.

Many farmers do not fully understand the terms used by those who give direction for feeding, although some farmers make that matter a study. A farmer may not know the relative proportions of the several substances in foods, but he should endeavor to learn by experience what to give his flocks, what to avoid, and how much and how often. The two principal substances in foods desired for poultry are nitrogen (for flesh, albumen, etc.) and carbon (for fat). The nitrogenous foods are meat beans clover and to a certain extent, grains. The carbonaceous foods are corn, fat meats, grease, rice, etc. If a hen is fat she needs no food excelling in fat. Hence, finely cut clover hay scalded in the morning, with a tablespoonful of linseed-meal at night, is better for egg production than grains. If the hen is poor give grains at night. All foods, however, contain fat and also some nitrogen. It should be borne in mind that the more quiet and sluggish the disposition the less corn or heating food is required. A laying hen should never be fat, for the accumulation of fat is very injurious to reproduction. If too fat the hen may not lay; she becomes egg-bound, breaks down, and soon proves unproductive. Any fowls that are active foragers and are laying may be fed all they will eat; but if the hens are apparently in good health, but do not lay, feed no corn, give plenty of meat and allow bulky food, or they will fatten quickly. If fed heavily a hen will either lay or fatten in a short time, and if the hens are Asiatics and cease to lay the feeding must be done cautiously. It is even better to get them down to a poor condition rather than permit them to become too fat. An excellent mode of feeding is to allow plenty of bulky food, and to give each hen an ounce of raw chopped meat in the morning and whole oats at night. A few grains of wheat or corn may be scattered in litter, in order to induce them to scratch, which will be beneficial; but grass may be fed freely. There is no advantage in breaking up an Asiatic from sifting; but the best way to break her is to place on a grass-plot or in a yard and compel her to hunt for food. A box may be allowed her at night, which should be removed the next day unless in damp weather. The object should be to get her to work and reduce her flesh. If food is scarce in the yard a few oats at night may be given. If all breeds are kept together some of the hens

will lay, while others will not, for the reasons given above. Therefore, it is best to keep only one breed, so as to give all the hens the same management.

Feathers and Eggs

The selection of fowls according to their uniform standard of plumage sometimes works harm to the ordinary poultry raiser. The fancy birds of course, are judged by their plumage more than anything else. If the plumage is properly colored and of the right length and silkiness, the pedigree and worth of the birds are decided. This craze for feathers has to a certain extent invaded the barn yard, and many farmers refuse to buy new breeds unless the feathers indicated aristocratic origin. It is true that in many cases the feathers are a petty good criterion.

If a breed with certain excellent characteristics has been bred for years to approximate to a certain type of plumage, it stands to reason that purest of this class will have feather characteristics about the same. But there are variations in every breed, and exception to every rule. If you emphasize the feathers too much, you will be disappointed some day and find that you have bought feathers instead of eggs.

To a similar extent the same applies to the general cut and formation of the bird. If a certain breed has a record for egg laying and most of the best birds of that breed have conformed to a standard type of size and shape of head, neck and form of body, we reason that there must be some close connection, between the shape and the egg-producing capacity of the birds. There always is, but not to such an extent that one can go to work and breed them and trust the eggs will come as a natural result. Not by any means. Yet some breeders work on that theory, and some ordinary farmers and poultry raisers lose by listening to them.

The fact is, with due respect for the claims of fancy breeders, a bird has to be judged a good deal by its own capacities and abilities and indirectly by what its ancestors have achieved. If the bird has a record for laying eggs, and its parents excelled in the same particular, what do we care for feathers and shape. The bird may be as dirty and ugly in appearance as any dun colored, barnyard type of fowl, and it may be as lacking in form compare to the fancy bred chicken as a washwoman is compared

to Venus de Milo. We are in the business for a living, and emphasize feathers and shape only so far as they indicate the true capacities of the birds. The defecation of the form and similar external characteristics of fowls does well enough for the fancy breeds, but we poor practical mortals must have something else to satisfy us.—Anna C. Webster in American Cultivator.

Things About Eggs.

The egg is a most concentrated form of food and though they be high priced they are cheaper than meat and very nutritious. It is very poor economy to use half cooked flour in an omelet, or soda and cream of tartar in sponge cake, as a substitute for eggs. Why does white of eggs increase in bulk when beaten? The pure albumen is enclosed in cells which break when beaten. Albumen is a glutinous substance this catches and increases its bulk many times. To house-keepers fortunate enough to obtain their eggs directly from the farmer or those having hens of their own we would caution against the use of an egg before it has been laid ten hours; the whites have not become set and thick and cannot be beaten stiff.

There are many ways of preserving eggs. Any substance that will fill the pores in shell and exclude the air will preserve eggs indefinitely. Eggs for preserving must be perfectly fresh. A coating of varnish thoroughly applied will keep eggs for any length of time. After varnishing and drying, pack in a box of clean sawdust, and keep them where it is cool. A very good Scotch method is to dip the eggs for two minutes in boiling water. The heat coagulates the membrane and renders it impervious to air.

We should advise every housekeeper to select her own eggs from the farmer's basket or at the market, remembering that they should feel heavy and full.

Owls are chicken thieves that come in the night and are much dreaded by the farmers. The remedy is simple. Have an owl-proof house for the fowls to roost in and the owl question is settled. In the case of hawks it is quite different. A good protection against hawks is small piles of brush, which will afford a place of refuge when the hawk appears. Chickens will instinctively dart into such places if they see only the shadow of Mr. Hawk moving over the ground. A good shotgun in the hands of an expert is also a good protection against hawks and other chicken thieves.

Keeping Hens in a Garden

I formerly owned a farm where there was plenty of room for raising and keeping poultry. Now I am in a village with little room except for a moderate-sized garden. But hens are indispensable, according to my way of thinking, that I aim to keep enough to have what eggs are needed, fresh from the nest, the year around.

Not having conveniences for raising the stock, I purchase pullets every fall and keep them a year and sometimes longer. I aim to buy pullets old enough to lay by the first of October, about the time the old stock begins to fall away in production.

In summer I give the poultry a generous corner in a part of the garden devoted to fruit trees that are large enough to need all the ground without other crops growing on it. The trees also give the hens the shade needed during the heat of summer. The roosting house is a cheap one, open on the south side so the fowls have plenty of good air to breathe. There is no floor, and the droppings are scraped up and spread where most needed on the garden as often as necessary to keep the shed wholesome to roost in.

Another small shed, with wire screen front, is used for broody hens the few days they need to be confined. Water is within easy reach of all at all times, so are pounded shells and gravel. The fences are of boards four feet high, or poultry netting three feet high. The wing feathers are shortened just enough to prevent flying over the fences. When hens have enough of everything they need inside the fences they are not very anxious to get outside. I always give them lawn cuttings and other green stuff like pea vines, when there are any to be disposed of. The fallen fruit, also, gives them a variety of food in its season.

In the winter I have for them a room at the south side of my wood house and storage for fruit and vegetables. The division wall is of brick and the outside wall is of stone, so there is no place for the hen mites to live in the un-get-at-able places. The floor is all of earth, and the drains around the place are so perfect that the ground is at all times dry enough to encourage wallowing in the dust.

All the fall leaves on the place, and sometimes many more, are gathered in the fall and used in the room, being placed as they are needed to keep the place tidy and comfortable. All unground grain, largely wheat, is scattered on the leaves which gives the hens lots of exercise which they seem to enjoy. Shells and water are kept constantly near them. Warm dough is given them once a day in the morning. It is about half cornmeal in bulk and the other half wheat bran and a little animal meal at the same. All the table scraps go to the hens, and I also raise beets for them to pick at their leisure. The winter room is forty

feet by ten and will accommodate from thirty to forty hens sometimes a few more for a short time.

The poultry balance is always on the right side, enough being sold to pay all expenses, thus giving us our own poultry and eggs for the care given. The droppings in winter are often gathered and stored in barrels for use in the garden and are a good profit in their way. I am not as particular about the breed as I am to get pullet of the right age to lay in winter when eggs are most in demand. Most of my stock for several years has been the white Wyandotte breed. A flock look better to be pure bred and all alike, but I should not object to a mixture of good ones of most any breed that could be kept in the yard by fences of moderate height. It is rather necessary to clip the wings of fowls kept in orchards to prevent roosting in trees, which I consider a bad practice. All the loose soil in the winter house, together with the worn out leaves, is spread on the garden in the spring, and new soil put in its place as needed. In sunny weather the hens will nearly all be found wallowing in the dust at the same time. They look happy and happy animals generally pay.

Keep Your Chicks Growing.

At this time of the year your young chicks should have a large run where they can get plenty of green food and exercise. They should have a dry place to sleep where they can keep out of the cold storms and out of the hot sun during the warm weather. They should still be fed four or five times a day. The food should be the kind that will make bone and muscle, and feathers, food that has plenty of lime in it. A mash may be fed once a day, that is composed of corn meal, one part; bran, two parts; oat chops, one part with a very little salt and ground bone. If twice a week you feed them fresh ground bone, which is better, leave out the dry ground bone with the mash. Wheat, oats or millet seed may be fed during the day where they will have to scratch to get it. Exercise should be encouraged for it is very important to the growth and health of the chick. Their roosting place must be kept perfectly clean and free of lice. Keep plenty of grit and fresh water before them all the time. Ground oyster shell mixed with charcoal in the mash two or three times a week is a preventive for bowel trouble as well as a cure. Give them as large a variety of food as possible, and never feed them all they want to eat until just before they go to roost. They must be kept out of the wet and damp, so they must have a dry place where they can go during stormy and wet weather. Care, cleanliness, a variety of foods, and plenty of exercise the young chicks must have to become strong, vigorous, and well developed. And if they receive such care, success is sure to follow, and there will be such a flock of chicks that any one would be proud of.

The Sitting Hens.

The period of incubation of the eggs of ordinary extends up about twenty-one days. Under some circumstances this period is lessened a day or two; at other times it extends two, three or four days over the usual time. As the time approaches for the chickens to make their appearance the hen is more solicitous than ever about her nest, and it will be well to do all the necessary work connected with the nest during the time the hen off for food and relaxation. As a hen has to be in more or less confinement for so long a period, it is essential for the success of the hatching that suitable hens be obtained for this arduous task. The best hens for this purpose are the Braham, Cochin, Langshan, Wyandotte, and Plymouth, or any hen with a good percentage of the blood of these breeds. These birds are kindly, and have the material instinct highly developed. They are feathered besides, and consequently give good, warm cover to the eggs, and so the chickens when they arrive, being also quieter in their habits than most fowls, not running the chickens too severely before the youngsters have strength to follow them.—Farm and Fireside.

Simple and Sure Egg Tester.

My favorite home egg tester is made of a piece of tarred paper rolled up funnel shape, flattened a little at the big end and cut to snugly fit up to the eyes so as to exclude the light, and at the small end round and of proper size to admit the egg half way, as in testing. I make them about eight inches long. They can be used with either a bright lamplight or the sun, but I prefer the sun to a lamp at all times, the light being so much brighter, making the testing proportionately easier and quicker.

The beauty of this simple tester is that for almost nothing one can have any number of them—with an incubator, in the sitting rooms and where ever there are any hens hatching. Those who have not used them do not know their great value in saving sitting hens. Send for some incubator catalogue and find how to tell a fertile from an infertile egg.

Then when the hens have been set a week or ten days—three or four at least having been set at once—go out on a bright day armed with an egg tester and a basket. Remove all infertile egg, put the fertile ones under part of the hens and reset the others. If the eggs are inclined to be infertile this will save the time of numberless amount of sitters during the summer.—Mrs. N. E. Slater in Poultry Keeper

Burn a pound of sulphur in the roost every month. Drive all the fowls out, and after lighting the sulphur, get out quickly and close all doors, windows and cracks tightly. Leave closed an hour or two.

The Cause of Mortality Among Brooder Chicks.

When looking for the cause of mortality among the brooder chicks we must seek for it beyond the food and the brooder. While these latter may be quite fruitful sources of loss, yet by far the largest percent of deaths come from an entirely different cause, a cause that traces its origin to a time before the birth of chicks. It is while the embryo is developing that the foundation for the trouble is being laid. It is the same that causes so many to die in the shell; but these being germs of greater vitality, or, perhaps, lying in a more favorable position in the incubator, are able to break the shell. They have not properly developed during the growing period—the yolk has not been fully absorbed. The allantois and appendages that supplies nourishment and acts as supplementary lungs, dies and the chick must break the shell or perish. Imperfectly formed with the sign manual of breath upon them. They are born to die and have but very little chance of living.

If we examine one of these chicks closely we find it has some abnormality of the yolk sac, otherwise it is apparently all right, is lively, and for the first week or ten days seems to thrive. Then the trouble commences—bowel complaint, indigestion. They hump up or go about as if they were tucked up to closely and had not the strength to carry their fragile body. They will not eat grow weak and die without some apparent cause. This is the tale of the lives of half the chicks hatched in incubators and a large per cent of those hatched under hens.

Too poorly fertilized eggs and low vitality in the breeding stock can traced the cause of the cause of a large proportion of all the chicks hatched, but such occur when they are hatched and raised under hens to fully as great an extent as when they are raised in an incubator. It is when we can raise a healthy brood of chicks from under hens can not bring like results with the incubator and brooder that we know something is wrong, and in looking for it we find an abnormality in the cavity of the yolk sac. This, then, must be the reason for so many untimely deaths. But what causes this abnormality? I have talked with many expert operators on this subject and the general opinion seems to be that it is due to uneven temperature during incubation. It is one of the most fruitful sources of bowel trouble. Many operators have stated that chicks hatched from eggs that were subject to much variation of temperature in the incubator are most subject to bowel trouble, and that this may kill almost the entire hatch. The Rhode Island Express Station found that the largest proportion of chicks that died previous to hatching and 13.3 per cent of hatched examined showed abnormalities connected with the yolk sac.

An acquaintance who raises quite a number of chicks each year, is of an experimental turn of mind, told me he could raise the chicks hatched under hens, but not those from the incubator. He was at a loss to know which was to blame, the incubator or brooder, so he placed chicks hatched under hens in the brooder, and those hatched from the incubator he gave to the hens. A large proportion of chicks in the brooder lived while nearly all the incubator chicks with hens died. I examined some of these chicks and none were as they should be in the region of the yolk sac.

I am convinced that the whole cause is due to variation of temperature during incubation. In fact, I do not believe that uniform heat is essential, if the variations are within certain limits. Under a hen the eggs are subject to all kinds of temperature, but never to excessive heat. I have had a thermometer in a hens nest register 106, but this was from the radiated heat from the eggs and there is a difference between radiated heat from the eggs and supplied heat. When the temperature is not allowed to fall below 98 or rise above 104 I have never had bad results traceable to variations in temperature, so I conclude the trouble is due to currents or eddies of air striking the eggs and carrying off the gases before they have performed their work, and with them the natural moisture and vitality of the chicks. I have always found a sluggish circulation, providing there is a sufficient body of air to supply the needed oxygen to the eggs, to bring the best results not only in number of chicks hatched, but in the number that will live after they are hatched.—C. E. Keyser, in Ohio P. Journal.

Hens and Pullets.

Upon many farm there is a lack of system in the selection of hens and pullets for breeding purposes or for any other purpose. It is the practice of some to sell just what can be caught when the time comes for selling, and again all the old hens are sold off and now and then one will insist on keeping the old hens, and all hens else must go to the market. Now there should be some reason for the pursuance of all these practices. We know of instances where pullets do more than hens in the way of laying and it is also well to say that there is a reason for this. If the pullets are not hatched early in spring it will be better to retain the old hens then to place too much stress on on the pullet. Late hatched chicks will often prove disappointing. Some old hens will perform satisfactory service until they are four years old, although it is not to advisable to keep this long on all farms and under all kinds of management. Very much will depend on mode of feeding wheat the hen or pullet will give the best satisfaction. One reason why hens seem to fail sooner than they should is due to the fact that the hens, being mature, fatten

more easily, and pullets, being in a growing condition they are not in position to admit of comparison. It is detrimental to all laying hen to have them too fat.

We believe, on the average farm, where the records of hens are not kept, that it is a good plan to save a few of the earliest hatched each year and to let the rest go to market. Some of the best hen should be retained, and these selected by their activity and the color of their combs. It is regarded as less expensive to keep a good hen two or three years than it is to produce pullets to take their places.

It will pay for each individual poultryman to know more about the laying capacity of his hens and pullets. The dairymen knows his poor cows and weeds them out, and by keeping up this process he has none but those that pay. The same thing can be done by the poultry man if he will. He may resort to the trap nest to ascertain this or it can be ascertained by a little watchfulness and observance of their habits of the hens. By close application to business and by watchfulness and observance of the flock often one can readily select the laying or paying hens. It may not always be necessary to know their ages if they are paying. We want to get the flock on a paying basis, and in order to do this we need to know more of them than merely the housing of them.

Oyster Shell for Laying Hen.

In regard to feeding oyster shells to laying hens, one of the staff of the New York Experiment Station, Wm. P. Wheeler, has written a bulletin.

Very careful feeding experiments have generally given such conclusive results that the result is well settled. The feeding of oyster shell during the laying season where they can be cheaply obtained, is recommended. One pound will contain lime enough for shells of about seven dozen eggs.

Fine gravel containing limestone will probably as well supply the deficiency of lime existing in most foods but the use of some sharper grit with must be of advantage.

Long or sharp splinters of glass or bone should be avoided. The size of the particles of grit had for the hens better be larger than that of a kernel of wheat and should be small than that of a kernel of corn.

An unlimited supply of ground glass has been attended to with no bad result where food and other grit available to the fow contained an abundance of lime, but where the food was deficient of lime and no other was attainable, hens ate and injurious large amount of glass.

When you gather vegetables in the morning, give the chickens one or two tomatoe and a lettuce head to eat. It acts as a tonic and appetizer.

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Rockford Chautauqua

The Rockford Chautauqua will hold its second annual assembly, August 13-25. A program covering the fourteen days, a copy of which we recently received, assures a most enjoyable experience to all who will have the pleasure of attending this gathering. The Rockford Chautauqua was organized last year, and it's first assembly held August, 1902, was a record breaker for first year assemblies. The assembly is held at Harlem Park, adjoining the city, quickly and conveniently reached by street car and steamer. A splendid auditorium having a seating capacity of five thousand has been erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars, a dining hall forty by one hundred, toilet rooms, class rooms etc., in abundance. Pure water is piped to all parts of the park. The program includes a list of popular lectures, entertainments, sermons, music, stereopticon lectures, moving pictures, concerts, etc. etc. Schools, classes and clubs will also be conducted. Among the most prominent names on the program we note Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Hon. J. P. Dolliver, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Sam P. Jones, General Joubert and Captain O'Donnell, the great Boer generals, Hon. F. H. Schoonmaker, Samuel Gompers, Dr. H. W. Sears, Rev. Robert McIntyre, Dr. Nancy McGee Waters, Dr. Scott F. Hersey, Dr. Charles

A. Crane, Anna H. Shaw, Hon. Frank Nelson, Leonora M. Lake, Elias Day, Ross Crane, Garvin Spence, American Vitagraph Dunbar Bell Ringers, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Col. John Sobieski, Miss Marie C. Brehm, and scores of others, assuring one of the very best programs ever furnished to patrons of any Chautauqua. Plan to spend your vacation at the Rockford Chautauqua and enjoy its benefits. Tent rentals are very low and all accommodation at popular prices. Send to A. C. Folsom, superintendent Rockford Ill., for booklet containing full program richly illustrated.

A Letter From Rev. C. E. Peterson, President American Houdan Club.

Franklin, Maine, April, 6, 1903
Mr. W. F. Chamberlain,
Kirkwood, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

I have been using your "Perfect Chick Feed" for sometime, and take this opportunity to tell you that I consider it the best chick feed on the market. I have used most all the other brands, some of them costing three times as much as yours, but I am getting better results in growth and vigor from yours than from any other I have used. I am sure that "Perfect Chick Feed" Makes "Perfect Chicks" as my Champion Challenge Cup Winner got his start in life on it. Yours truly,

C. F. Peterson.

See that the chicks never become chilled by huddling in the corners of the brooders outside hover, for when once they become chilled they cannot get warmed, they become weak legged and sit as close to the heater of the brooder as they possibly can get, while the other chicks stand upon them and crush them; or, having become chilled, their food will not digest and they die of bowel complaint.

If you enjoy having the hens roosting on the door-steps or traveling through the shed-room, keep on feeding from the back door. Hens like men are creatures of habit and are easily led in bad habits. If the feeding is done away from the buildings, the hens will give but little trouble. The house, shed barn and dooryard are not fit places for the hens. If they are there it is no use trying to keep it tidy and there is nothing more filthy than the droppings of poultry. If kept where they belong, the industry would take on a big boom.

There is scarcely a city or town in this broad land where there are not large numbers of hard working mechanics and day laborers who are living, it might be said, from hand to mouth, when they might, by a little extra exertion, benefit themselves and their families to a wonderful extent by breeding and rearing poultry as a sort of auxiliary pastime. There is no kind of live stock the world over that offers broader inducements to the poor man than poultry.



Mr. C. F. McLain, of Belvidere, Illinois.
Breeder of thoroughbred Black Javas. See his card on another page of this number.

Incubator Buyers! ATTENTION!

Before purchasing your incubators, write to me for catalogue of 12 of the leading incubator manufacturers of the U. S. and make yourselves familiar with the different kinds of machines, prices, etc. **H. L. Squires, Wading River, New York.**

THINK OF IT

Farms for sale in Eastern Iowa, the best farming lands in the state, at from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Send for list.

A. F. Kearney,
LaMotte, - - Iowa.

BUY EGGS NOW.

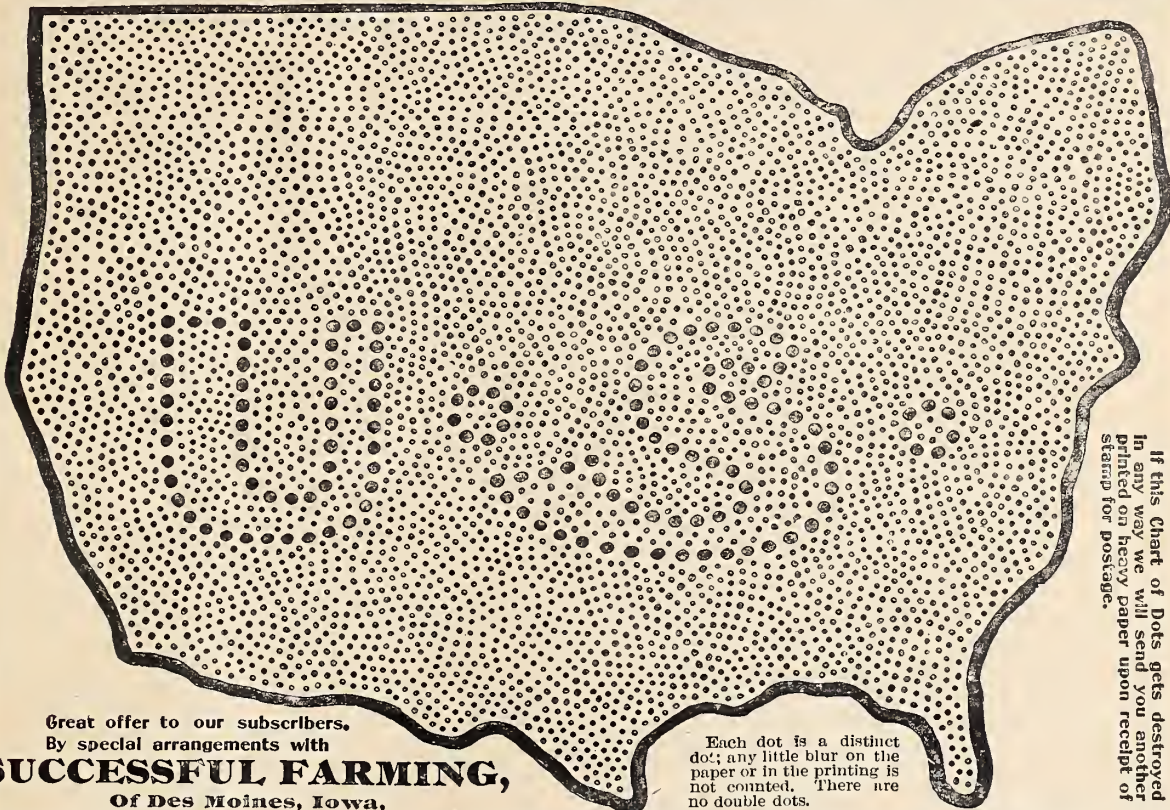
Any enterprising person can make a great deal of money buying eggs at the present prices and holding till fall and winter, when they bring from 25 to 30 cents per dozen. This is a chance that should not be neglected. We furnish an egg preserver that will keep them fresh and in as good condition as when packed. Our method costs one cent per dozen, is very simple, easily applied, and if directions are followed, we guarantee results.

Here is a practical test. Read this letter.

"I get many letters from my old home about preserving eggs. I started 1888, with \$36, bought eggs at 8 to 10 cents in summer preserved them and sold in winter at from 25 to 30 cents a dozen. I preserved eggs 12 years and made \$30,000. My niece started in 1894, with \$10, which she reinvested each year with the profits, and now she has \$16,346, all made from \$10 reinvested for eight years. You can buy eggs from 8 to 10 cents and sell them from 25 to 30; figure the profits yourself. To preserve them costs a cent a dozen. I obtained the Egg Preserver from The People's Supply Co., New Concord, O. C. Green"

Every farmer, every merchant, every man or woman who has chickens, will be interested in our Egg Preserver. It gives a chance for money to be easily made in the egg business. We shall be glad to send full information to any person interested address THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., No. 9 Moore Block, New Concord, O.

\$1,500.00 FREE TWO \$350.00
IN GRAND PRIZES SCHILLER PIANOS.



Great offer to our subscribers.
 By special arrangements with
SUCCESSFUL FARMING,
 Of Des Moines, Iowa,

Each dot is a distinct dot; any little blur on the paper or in the printing is not counted. There are no double dots.

One of the best 32-page illustrated farm papers published, we will give to those who count the dots in the above diagram correctly or nearest correctly, or in case of tie suggest best plan, **TWO \$350.00 PIANOS AND \$800.00 IN CASH.** Read offer carefully. **Greatest offer ever made!** You may lose \$500 by not entering contest.

Two \$350.00 Schiller Pianos as first prizes—one to a lady and one to a gentleman; second prize, \$200.00 in cash; third prize, \$100.00; fourth, \$50.00; fifth, \$25.00; next, \$10.00; next, \$5.00; the next twenty-five, \$3.00 each; next thirty-five, \$1.00 each; two special prizes of \$150 each (see below). Surely out of this immense list you can win. If you can count and plan you can.

AWARDS WILL BE MADE AS FOLLOWS: The person giving correct or coming nearest the correct number, gets first prize, next nearest second prize, and so on down the list. The Pianos will be awarded to those who count correct or nearest correct—one to a lady, the other to a gentleman. If there should be a tie in the count for any prize it will be awarded to the one of those tying who suggests best plan of counting the dots. It is likely the person giving nearest the correct count will win as it is no easy matter to count these dots.

GRAND SPECIAL PRIZES—To the gentleman and lady winning the Pianos will be given an additional **Cash Prize of \$150.00 each** if they have three advance subscription counts entered. That is have paid two years in advance to our paper and Successful Farming at \$1.50 for the two years. If you win the piano and have paid one year at 75c the judges will give you the piano only. If you win the piano and have two years paid you get **\$150.00 extra.** It will pay all to have the three advance counts.

CONDITIONS—Subscriptions must be at 75c per year which pays for one year to both Successful Farming, and our paper and entitles you to one count; \$1.50 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the grand \$150 Special Prizes.

TWO ELEGANT \$350.00 SCHILLER PIANOS FREE. These are fine prizes and in order to give ladies and gentlemen each an equal opportunity, one will go to a lady and one to a gentleman. Mark your subscription blank below stating whether you wish to enter "ladies' contest" or "gentleman's contest." Two different members of a family may compete, one in the ladies' and the other in the gentleman's contest, if they wish. 75c pays for one year's subscription to both papers and entitles you to one count, or \$1.50 pays for two years and entitles you to three counts, and by taking one on each side of what you think is the correct number you are more likely to win and besides if you win you get the grand special prizes of \$150 each, which you do not get if you only have one year paid in advance. See above in regard to special prizes.



She Won a Piano For \$1.00.
 "You may say to all the world, I received my piano, an elegant Schiller. I never heard of you until I answered your ad., so you have no favorites. I will answer any body sending stamp.—Daisy Keller, Belle Plain, Iowa."

A Check For \$150.
 "Oh I am so glad. Just received your check for \$150. It proves to me that you deal fairly with all. I paid the \$150 on our place.—Willis Sheirbon, Merrill, Ia."

First Prize She Ever Won.
 "I won \$100, all my own. It pays to enter your contests. They are surely conducted fairly.—E. M. Hall, Montrose, Mo."

We will send names and addresses of dozens and dozens who have won bicycles, watches, sewing machines, besides many larger premiums, to anybody writing for them.



Please Note—There is no element of chance, or guess work or lottery about this. It is a test of skill pure and simple. If you can count the dots correctly you can win. The number of prizes is so large you are bound to hit it somewhere.

State Treasurer Gilbertson, Mayor Brenton and a Banker, They Will Select, to Award Premiums

To Whom It May Concern: We know the publishers of SUCCESSFUL FARMING and can assure anybody interested that they will pay every premium they promise and treat every contestant fairly, showing no partiality. They have asked us to act as judges to award the prizes, and we will gladly act in that capacity.—G. S. Gilbertson, Treas. State of Iowa, and J. M. Brenton, Mayor of Des Moines,

Nobody connected with our paper is allowed to compete. Surely with such judges all may be assured fair treatment. You are as likely to win as anyone.

Key to Dots—To all who wish it and will write on separate sheet of paper "Send me key to dots," and sign your name and P. O. and enclose 10 cents to cover expenses, we will at close of contest send you a key to the dots showing just how many there are. Every contestant should order one, but it is not necessary unless you wish one. No key will be sent out until close of contest.

Contest closes April 30, 1903, but get your counts in at once, the earlier the better. Contestants having three advance subscription counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. Address,

AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER
 De Kalb, Ills.

Publisher American Fancier & Breeder, De Kalb, Ills.
 I enclose \$..... for years subscription to both **SUCCESSFUL FARMING** and your paper, and I wish to enter the..... (write ladies' or gents') **Dot Contest.** (If \$1.50 is paid send three counts; if more than \$1.50, send one additional count for each 75c over \$1.50; if only 75c is paid send **ONLY ONE** count. The \$150.00 special prizes go only to those having **THREE** or more counts entered.)
 My Count is: (1)..... (2)..... (3).....
 Name..... (Have paper addressed to head of the family)
 P. O. State.....
 Remarks: My plan of counting is

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Strawberry Plants ! Eggs !

I have 16 varieties of strawberry plants, all large, and carefully selected with reference to their "business" qualities. Also raspberry and blackberry plants. No fancy varieties and no fancy prices. White, Buff and Barred Rock and S. C. W. Leghorn eggs. Send for price-list. **H. L. SQUIRES, Wading River, N. Y.**

THE BEST YET**POULTRY AND FRUITS**

a high-class monthly magazine; the latest and best about Poultry, Fruits, etc. Subscribe now. Only 25c a year. Address, **POULTRY AND FRUITS, Nashville, Tenn.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From fine Golden Sebright
BANTAMS

My Bantams are bred from the best imported stock and are mated for best results.
Eggs \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26.
Lea M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill.

BREEDERS CARDS.

CARDS of 30 words or less, in card column,
1 insertion 50 cents. 3 insertions \$1.00,
6 insertions \$1.75. 12 insertions \$3.00.

Cards with small illustration, of 20 words or less at the above rates. Over this number of words in plain or illustrated cards, 2 cents for each extra word. All cards must be paid for in advance.

CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea Pigs, Pea fowl, Belgian Hares, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Rats, Mice, Dogs, Cats, Ring Doves. Eggs for hatching State wants. **Wm. A. Bartlett, Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.**

Poultry Breeders send 50c for a 20-paged monthly devoted to poultry, etc. Sample 3 cents "Michigan Poultry Breeder," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Michigan Poultry Breeder," and **THE AMERICAN FANCIER & BREEDER** both 1 year.

PIGEON Book, illustrating, describing all varieties, arranging loft, feeding, breeding, caring for, 5 cents. 1,000 Pigeons for sale, prices sent free. **Wm. Bartlett & Co., Box 34, Jacksonville, Ill.**

BUFF WYANDOTTES AND BUFF Leghorns. Eggs from first-prize stock at Erie, Painsville and Warren at \$1.50 per 15. **Geo. Sapper, 154 E. 21 St., Erie, Pa. R. 2.**

EGGS FROM TWO PENS OF BLACK Javas, the coming utility fowl, scoring 185 1/3-183 2/3 at \$2.00 per setting; also from one pen of Buff Rocks at \$1.50. 2 good Buff Rock Cocks for sale; also 2 fine Buff Leghorn Pullets at \$1.00. **C. F. McLain, Bevidere, Ill.** 4-6

VIZNAGA AND AURORA.

GREAT RICHES OF THE VIZNAGA'S ORES—THE PRINCESSA CLAIM THE GREATEST MINE IN MEXICO, ONE WRITER SAYS—THE MANAGEMENT ECONOMIC.

A correspondent of the Press, writing from Ensenada, says: "I have just returned from a visit to Alamo, inspecting the Viznaga and Aurora mines. There has been so much said about these properties as to their richness, and some contradictory reports, that I determined to see for myself whether or not the Viznaga contained ore that would run \$16,000 to the ton, and if so, (if it did exist) was not taken out.

I found, first a mining camp of great activity and an immense amount of development work going forward on the Aurora properties and ore in quantity and quality rich enough to satisfy the most doubtful and skeptical of investors I can say that any one examining the Princessa claim of this remarkable group of mines will pronounce it the greatest mine in Mexico.

"I do not make this as a statement of an inexperienced man in such matters, for I have seen such producers as the El Oro, with a bullion product of \$5,000 daily; the San Pedro and the Paz Matchula, whose shares are selling at \$780, par value \$100 besides the Homestake, Independence and Comstock. I fear no contradiction when I state that the Aurora group, after one year's development, will pay equally as well as any of those mentioned. I have never seen such rich ore in a gold mine excepting the Viznaga, located on the very same vein.

I had read somewhere the statement that the Viznaga could mine and mill \$16,000 in one hour. Since seeing the vein, which is fully seven feet in width, I do not doubt it. The question naturally arises—if this gold is so rich, why don't they take it out if it there and pay it in dividends to its stockholders? I want to know myself, and, like a good many other things that do not seem clear to the inexperienced till explained, it is perfectly simple now.

The ore is nearly as valuable as \$5 and \$10 gold pieces. Suppose you had a wagon-load of coins, \$5 and \$10 dollar gold pieces and were taking them to the bank, and you tired and broke down. Would you then quite the cart and let every one jump in and held themselves, or would you stay by your wagon and guard it till you could get a new wagon and get safely away with your money to the bank? Surely the latter. Well, the ore in the Viznaga is almost as valuable as coin. If this lot of rich ore was opened up now, without the proper facilities for handling it there would be thousands of dollars stolen, as every piece no larger than a walnut is worth from \$5 to \$10, and the miners could steal from \$50 to \$100 daily in the present condition of the mine, and it never would be missed.

"But the management of this great prop-

erty does not propose to abandon the "wagon" and allow the crowd to help themselves. At the proper time, when the machinery is ready and the conditions for safely handling this ore are all arranged, it will be taken out and milled. In the meantime, the vein is boxed up and a guard stands there day and night, while the work goes steadily forward on the new shaft, and a new plant being installed and the mine put in condition to yield up its great treasure.

The old mine was operated in the most careless and indifferent way. The new mine is being timbered and developed on lines of permanency and success. Nowhere have I ever seen gold mines being developed with such business ability as those at Alamo and in no mine have I ever seen such veins of free gold. You can scarcely pick up a sample of ore from any one of the shafts but what shows the yellow metal to the naked eye.

"A whole new plant drills, hoists and air compressors are being set up on the Ulysses claim, which belongs to the Aurora Extension Company. Here is the same vein and the same quantity and quality of ore as at other points, and the same careful and prudent management.

Send to American Fancier and Breeder for circulars of Douglas Lacey & Co. describing this mine.—Adv.

Crude Drugs from a New Source.

A number of common plants, occurring in some cases as weeds, furnish when properly collected and cured crude drugs such as are now imported in large part from Europe and elsewhere. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is now engaged in the preparation of a Farmers' Bulletin pointing out the desirability of satisfying the demand for these drugs from domestic sources. The bulletin will contain descriptions and cuts of the plants, and the methods of collecting, handling and curing will be given.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the bulletin it is thought necessary to bring the prospective collector in touch with buyers. Therefore circular letters are being sent to dealers in drugs asking if they wish to be included in the list of firms to whom the Bureau is authorized to direct those wishing to submit samples and get prices—From U. S. Bureau of Agriculture.

Attending the Sitting Hens.

After placing a sitting hen on the nest I put a moth ball under her. When the odor of this ball penetrates biddy's feathers any undesirable insect tenants she may have quickly leave. When I set a hen I run a mark all around the eggs, so that if other hens should lay in the nest I would know the eggs. I also put on several of the eggs the date of setting and other information if I wish to remember anything particular about them. I visit each sitting hen every few days to see that she is attending to business. If she has broken any eggs I wash the others. The chick has to breath through the pores in the shell and if these are stopped it weakens the chick.—[Mrs. C. E. Black, Warren County, Iowa.]

OIL = SMELTER = MINES !**- WESTERN BRANCH -****DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,****Willard & Yates, Managers,****Suite 518 New York Life Bldg.****171 La Salle St.****= CHICAGO =****DIVIDEND PAYING****❖ MINING, OIL AND SMELTER STOCKS. ❖**

We have demonstrated by our methods that an investment can be made in mining shares, just as safely as in any other line of business, and with far better returns. We are offering only the stocks of the various companies for which we act as Fiscal Agents.

Most of these stocks are now steady dividend payers, equalling from 9 to 15 per cent annual interest upon the investment payable quarterly. Many of them pay a much higher rate where the stocks were bought upon the first offering.

Our clientele is largely a conservative line of investors who have confidence in our indorsement and recommendation of any investment and conservative business methods. We have now nearly 10,000 regular customers throughout this country and the Dominion, and we have yet to know of a single one of them that is dissatisfied. Our plan is a perfect guarantee to an investor and our feature of combination places an investment, as we believe, beyond any possible chance of loss.

When we have placed with our customers the amount of treasury stock of any company necessary for its development, our labors and responsibilities have but just begun. We must stay with the property and our customers' financial interests therein; must see that it is intelligently, economically and honestly operated; and, having a conditional interest in the profits of the property, secondary to the interests of our customers, if we followed any other policy than that of keeping strict supervision of its management, even although it might take a much longer time than was anticipated to demonstrate the actual value of the property and place it upon an independent dividend-earning basis, we would most assuredly be negligent not only of our customers' interest, but of our own as well.

The following remark recently made regarding our firm by one of the well-known financiers of New York was both flattering and appreciated, for it expressed what we are striving for:

"DOUGLAS, LACEY & COMPANY HAVE SUCCEEDED BY THEIR BUSINESS-LIKE METHODS IN MAKING MINING INVESTMENTS RESPECTABLE AS THEY SHOULD BE"

Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate Mining, Oil and Smelter Investments, subscription blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application to all who mention this Journal.

Address all communications to**❖ WILLARD & YATES, ❖****171 La Salle Street.****CHICAGO, ILL.**

LIME STONE GRIT**For Poultry,**

Manufactured from best quality of hard flinty stone, 97 per ct. carbonate of lime. Made in two sizes. Price 100 lbs 40c; in 500 lb. lots 30c per 100 lbs. Sample for stamp. **NEHAWKA GRIT CO.,**
12-16-3m. NEHAWKA, NEB.

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Send 25 cents for a year's subscription to **THE RURAL SUN** a large illustrated monthly devoted to Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock, Farm and Home, etc., and your card will be inserted in Breeder's Column, one year free. Circulation 5,000.

S. A. Carrick, Orangeville, Md.

The Rural Sun**Cash For Your Farm**

may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my plan. **W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.**

\$10 Buys a 200 Egg Perfect Hatcher and Brooder. Test & Illustrated Cir 2c. **J. A. Chelton, Fairmount, Md.**

**White WYANDOTTES
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of the choicest breeding for sale. All bred from high scoring pens. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices and full information. **Lloyd E. Thompson, Sterling, Ill.**

Do you want to Make Money?

If so, send stamps for full particulars of our "Money Making Propositions," for Man or Woman, Boy or Girl, in country or towns who has room enough to raise some Poultry or Pet Stock for us. **American Fancier's and Breeder's Exchange,**
9733 Commercial Ave.,
South Chicago, Ill.

GAME COCKERS? Send 50 cents for a monthly journal devoted to Game fowls. Sample 5 cts. "Game Fanciers Journal," Battle Creek, Mich. Or send 55 cents and receive "Game Fancier's Journal" and **THE AMERICAN FANCIER AND BREEDER** both one year.

**THE
BELGIAN HARE****Can Put Dollars In Your Pocket.**

Send for our free Booklet "Why you should Breed Belgian Hares." Don't buy until you read this book. Those who start now will make big money the next two years. The demand for good breeding stock will be larger than the supply.

GROVE STOCK FARM,
Warrenton, Ohio.

Wanted To Sell.

500 of my Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes Light Brahmas. To readers of this paper I have show birds, also breeders. I guarantee to please every customer or his money back, try me and see. **J. A. ROADRUCK,**
Tripp Co. Buck Creek, Ind.

How to Make a Hen's Nest

A very good way to make a hens nest' and the one I usually adopt, is to make the nest perfectly flat, without a very deep amount of hay, say two or three inches, under it. The weight of the hen and eggs will make depression enough. When I make the nest in a barrel or box that the hen enters from the top, I want it level full of hay so that the hen can slip gently down on the edge of the nest and not jump down and break the eggs.

In case I use a box I tramp the nesting in with my foot to make it so solid that the weight of the hen will not cause the nest to settle deeper, which it will do to some extent in spite of everything I have ever been able to do, and I scarcely ever make a nest, even though it be a flat one, but when I find it necessary to level it up or down before the hen hatches either from its setting under the weight the hen and eggs, or from the persistent habit some hens have of reaching out as far as they can and getting the nesting, a straw at a time, and building a wall up around their bodies.

To keep a nest in order I find it necessary to watch it every day. Keep just barely shallow enough so that that the eggs will not roll away from the hen, and when the hen begins to hatch I begin to pull the nesting away from the hen, and by the time she is through hatching I usually have all the nesting away from her so that the little chicks can easily get around and keep from under the hen's feet.

Too Much New Blood.

Some fanciers are strongly opposed to "inbreeding" to even the slightest degree, and wonder why their stock does not show any improvement season after season. Inbreeding is practiced in the breeding of all kinds of live stock, and when intelligently managed is a factor of importance in the improvement of quality. We have met several fanciers who claim that they use male birds each season of no relation to their females, so as to avoid "inbreeding". They not only avoided "inbreeding" by so doing, but also avoided "progress". And their stock was the combination of the blood of so many different families that continued progress was impossible. They might strike a line of blood one season that would produce good results, but instead of working along the line, of such blood, would the next season introduce "new blood" and be disappointed because results were not as satisfactory as the season before. Judicious inbreeding is one of the strongest factors at the command of the fancier for the improvement of quality. And he who condemns its use condemns one of the most important influences that can be brought to bear in the matter of progress in the production of high quality.

Crushed bones are worth more to feed fowls than grain. Cut and crush with the axe or bone cutter all the meat bones.

50c.

Sample

Free.

HOW IS THIS

Modern Farmer & Busy Bee 50c
American Poultry Journal
or Poultry Gazette 50c
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or Western Fruit Grower.
All for 50c, address
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St Joseph, Mo.**

The Shareholder

is Wall Street's leading financial paper and is the only paper reporting actual sales of mining, oil and other Unlisted Securities. If you have stock for Sale or Exchange communicate with the Exchange Department, **THE SHAREHOLDER,**
68 Wall Street. New York.

BOYS Do you want to join a **GIRLS** secret society? Here is

your opportunity to become a member of an organization having secret signs, a password a secret code of writing and many other fascinating features. Everybody is joining. For particulars, enclose a two-cent stamp and address **Ivan Johnson, 426 W. Main St. Louisville, Ky.** and he will also send you a nice present FREE. 2-6

The Pacific Oil Reporter.**Only Oil Paper On Pacific Coast.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Tells all about the operations of the various companies in the different fields, values of their properties, worth of their stock, kind of management, etc.

Subscription Price \$2.50 a Year.

Send for sample copy. Office, 318 Pine St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Early Surprise Golden Dent Field

Corn. The Earliest Field Corn in existence Ripens up sound in 90 days from planting. It is a pure and distinct variety, has deep grains and small cob and yields 90 to 100 bushels per acre. Has taken first prize at all the leading fairs in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. I will send a trial package of seed by mail for 10 cents in stamps. By express or freight, \$1.25 a bushel.

L. E. CASWELL, Lorain, O.

POULTRY - CULTURE

Poultry Culture is the oldest poultry paper published in Kansas City. Full of poultry news and has a large circulation in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

50 cents per year, Sample copies on request.

Poultry Culture Pub., Co.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

American Poultry Farm.

Our Matings still produce the Winners, and win the Prizes for our Patrons.

We are giving our friends and patrons the benefit of our 29 Years' Experience in Mating and Breeding. We make a specialty of

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys, Bantams, and Pearl Guineas.

HERE IS A GOOD RECORD.

What our patrons say:

January 31.—The two Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerals you sold my friend, scored 93 and 94 by B. N. Pierce. I have changed my mind and want to know what you will send me a cockeral breeder for. The youngest cockeral had the finest hackle I ever saw, and also clear yellow legs, nice comb and a strong bay eye. They were well barred to the skin, let me know soon. Yours truly,

A. N. HILLS.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEB., Feb. 17, 1901.

F. M. MUNGER, De Kalb, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I bought some eggs of you some years ago, I like the stock better than from any I have been able to get since. Please send me catalogue and prices. Yours truly,

W. H. INGRAHAM.

Have won the grand Sweepstakes at Chicago and Rock Island shows, 1887 to 1894 on greatest number of birds scoring 90 points and over; 504 birds scoring 90 to 98½, a record never equalled by any breeder. We shall, in the future as in the past, constantly try to please our friends and patrons and also spend much time and a large amount of money each year in improving our stock of high, pure-bred fowls. Our matings for the past year have proved very satisfactory—is a reference to the scores of the young birds will show—and our breeding yards for



Wing of "Match Mark Prince" at the head of one of our breeding pens. Match Mark Prince is a most remarkable bird in color and Markings. Clear, even surface color and nearly perfect in Eye, Comb, Legs and Shape. We value Match Mark Prince at \$100.00 on account of his valuable breeding qualities, mated with high scoring "Blue Bird" hens and pullets. A limited number of eggs from this mating at \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26.

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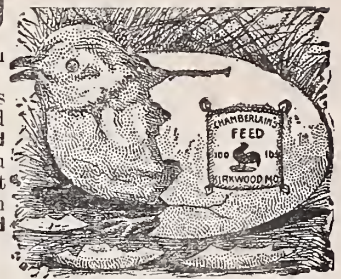
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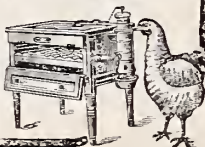
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